

1000J *Southern Italy circa 1000*
A.D* 23

tributes, and other emoluments of his sovereignty was content with a much lighter hold than the centralising and highly-organised government of Constantinople exercised elsewhere in Italy and the Empire.

Many circumstances seemed to favour it long continuance of Byzantine power in Lower Italy. The commercial influences hindering the province to the Empire were all-compelling. The "Orientation"¹¹ of the southern peninsula was then and for two centuries yet a decisive fact; the facts of the Apulian coast-land was turned eastward, and the towns from Siponto round to Taranto had more to do with the eastern Adriatic than with the western parts of Italy from which the great central mountain« divided them, Harbours important its being the great depot, for the silks, precious gifts, and other articles of luxury which were to be got only from the East; Harbours again, situated on the junction of the two Roman roads the Via Trajana and Via Appia, was in easy touch with the East. From the junction again the Via Appia ran overland through the mountains to Constantinople.

Scattered by the great mountain ranges from the towns

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